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All kinds of photographic  
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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918  
**Indian**  
MOTOR CYCLES  
4 h.p. 6 h.p. and 7 h.p.  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Machinery Dept.  
Phone 27.

No. 17-205.

號三十月七年八十百九千一

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$8.00 Per Month.

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
HONGKONG  
TEL. 618.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days, are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.  
£23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
II—Fire Fund..... 3,637,047  
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... 17,567,590  
Sinking Fund Account..... 128,250  
£23,970,367  
Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,458  
Life and Annuity..... 1,141,683  
Branches..... 337,239  
Revenue Marine Department..... 478,940  
Other Receipts..... £5,338,228  
£23,970,367  
The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 8.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
SUNDAYS  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in this Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheques or Creditors order  
representing Bank Note.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

TANG YUK DENTIST, SUCCESSOR OF  
the late SIK YING  
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
(Consultation free)

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD. and THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**  
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 3 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and  
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)  
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.  
An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.  
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring;  
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.  
Splits 60 " " "

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
**Mrs. BLAIR.**

## GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal  
banks. Notes for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and cleanliness.  
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.  
For further particulars apply—  
W. BARKER, Manager.  
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)  
ICE HOUSE STREET.  
Under American Management.  
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central  
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.  
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.  
Lanchester Motor Passenger Boats.  
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON."

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG, LTD.—  
AGENTS:  
—TELEPHONE 200—  
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE—  
—TELEPHONE 15-212—

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Established 1885  
MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

**Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.**

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Tow Office, 48, CONNOR ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 458.  
Shipyards: Shum-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
WONG PING WA, Manager  
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## TO THOSE GOING AWAY

"Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to

## "THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### FRENCH INCREASE THEIR GAINS.

LONDON, July 11.  
A French communiqué states—  
We increased our gains during the  
night on the outskirts of the forest  
of Retz, and took possession of the  
village of Corey entirely, from Corey  
station to the Chateau and farm of  
St. Paul.  
We captured 50 prisoners.

#### OFFENBURG BOMBED.

LONDON, July 11.  
An official report by the Air  
Ministry states that a squadron, this  
morning, bombed the railway sidings  
at Offenburg. Good bursts were  
observed.  
All our machines returned.

#### THE FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

#### NEW AUSTRIAN DEFENCE

LONDON, July 11.  
A wireless Austrian official message  
states—  
We have organised a new defen-  
sive line in Albania.

#### SUBMARINE WARFARE.

#### VISCOUNT JELICOE'S

LONDON, July 11.  
Viscount Jellicoe, speaking at  
Southampton and referring to his  
prophecy in February that submarine  
warfare would be defeated by August,  
said ships were not being sunk as  
fast as they are being built, while  
submarines are being sunk faster  
than they are being built. That was  
what he meant by the defeat of  
submarine warfare. He was con-  
fident the German losses would not  
grow less.

#### ADMIRAL SIMS ENTERTAINED.

#### THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, July 11.  
Mr. Asquith, entertaining Admiral  
Sims at the National Liberal Club,  
said President Wilson had done more  
than any other statesman to con-  
centrate the minds of men on a  
League of Nations which was our  
dominating world-wide aim, whose  
practical embodiment was the most  
urgent constructive problem of inter-  
national statesmanship.

#### ADMIRAL SIMS ON THE

Admiral Sims emphasised that the  
safe transport of 1,000,000 American  
troops was due very largely to the  
British Navy and the Mercantile  
Marine. The submarine menace had  
now ended.  
Admiral Sims, proceeding, said he  
dined with the King on Tuesday and  
His Majesty, in telling him the  
reports from the Western Front,  
said it was impossible to exaggerate  
the influence upon the American  
forces of their success in fighting  
alongside the Australians. One Aus-  
tralian officer, on being questioned,  
was most enthusiastic about the  
Americans.

#### THE BOSCHE AFRAID OF COLD

Admiral Sims, referring to pre-  
vious fighting by the American  
Marines, when they were badly cut  
up, said some of the wounded, when  
questioned, stated that they were a  
little afraid of the Boche before they  
met him, but they found the Boche  
would not stand up and fight, man  
for man. They were good enough  
behind a machine-gun, but were  
afraid of cold steel.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL

LONDON, July 11.  
An undated telegram from Moscow  
states that General Korniloff has  
issued a proclamation declaring that  
he is willing to acknowledge the  
power of the Soviet and to command  
an army against the Germans and  
also to negotiate for Allied assistance  
against Germany.

#### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

#### BRITISH POSITIONS IMPROVED.

LONDON, July 11.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports—  
We slightly improved our positions  
eastward of Bretonneux and captured  
several prisoners in successful raids on  
Merris and Festubert.  
Hostile artillery is active astride the  
Somme.

#### FAMOUS BRITISH AIRMAN KILLED.

LONDON, July 11.  
The airman, Major J. McCudden,  
V.C., who has won almost every award  
for valor, has been accidentally killed  
while flying in France.  
The son of a warrant officer in the  
Engineers, Major McCudden began  
as a mechanic and, three years ago,  
became a pilot.

#### FRENCH CAPTURE FARMS AND

LONDON, July 11.  
A French communiqué states—  
South of the Aisne our infantry finally  
overcame the enemy resistance at  
different points.  
We captured La Grille farm and the  
quarries north of Chavigny farm to the  
East. Our patrols reached Long Pont  
and entered the northern part of Corey,  
taking prisoners.

#### THE BALKAN THEATRE.

#### FRENCH AND ITALIANS

LONDON, July 11.  
A French communiqué states—  
Notwithstanding the costly defeats  
at Cerna Bend yesterday the enemy  
to-day re-attacked north of Monastir  
and was again repulsed.  
We continued our advances in conjunc-  
tion with the Italians south of Deyoli  
in Albania. We captured Cufagurp  
and Kosnica peak, the Austrians retiring  
in disorder along the Tomorica range.  
We are pursuing the enemy.

#### THE STRUMA AND VARDAR

LONDON, July 11.  
The Times Correspondent at Salonika  
says that concessions have been granted  
to British and French financial groups  
for the drainage and irrigation of  
marshes in the Struma and Vardar  
Valleys respectively.

#### BANKS AMALGAMATING.

LONDON, July 11.  
The Daily Express states that Barclay's  
Bank and the London and Provincial  
and the South-Western Bank have  
amalgamated, controlling total accounts  
of £212,000,000.  
The Daily Chronicle says, however,  
it is busy in the city regarding possible  
amalgamations, including the London,  
City and Midland Bank, and the London  
Joint Stock Bank and also that Lloyd's  
Bank is about to come to a working  
arrangement with the National Bank of  
India. The British Bank of South  
Africa entered into a working arrange-  
ment with the London Provincial and  
South-Western Bank some weeks ago.  
(Continued on Page 2.)



## INTIMATIONS

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 2 1/2 p. per share, subject to deduction of income tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of 9 1/2 p. per dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th August, 1918, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th July, to SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 11, 1918. 392

## THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 393

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 399

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

**JUNKET.**  
Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

**COULOMMIER CHEESE.**  
COTTAGE CHEESE.  
Nourishing and ideal food.

**DEVONSHIRE CREAM.**  
Can always be had.  
We supply Junket Tablets on application.

66

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.  
ALL Electric Trans. Phone Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.  
SINGAPORE ADDRESS:  
"VICTORIA,"  
J. WITCHELL,  
Manager.

## "VICTORIA CAFE, LTD."

24, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Telephone No. 2607.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. 327

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**STAMPS!**

**GRACA & CO.**

DEALERS IN  
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS,  
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., &c.  
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG, CHINA.

## INTIMATIONS

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN AN INVESTMENT which, in return for an outlay of £100 per annum for five years, will thereafter return you an income of from £500 to £1,000 per annum.

Write for full particulars to:  
**AFRICAN REALTY TRUST, LTD.**  
(Capital £400,000 fully subscribed).  
36 New Broad Street,  
London, E.C.2, England.

**THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.**  
HONGKONG BRANCH  
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East  
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at  
Panama-Pacific International Exposition.  
SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION  
All sorts of  
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

## REGAL RECORDS

BY (BILLY WILLIAMS) COMEDIAN.

6000 (When Father Papered the Parlour  
Don't go out with Him to-night.)

6001 (Wake up John Bull  
I'll lend you my best Girl.)

6002 (Where the Crowd goes  
Let's have a Song on the Gramophone.)

6003 (I never heard Father Laugh so much.  
My Lass from Glasgow Town.)

## THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1312.

## ASAHI BEER



Sole Agents:  
**ITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
Telephone 220 & 155.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3**

It is a strange thing, but true, that the most common of ailments, the headache, is often cured by the use of a simple remedy. The French Remedy Therapion No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 are the most effective remedies for the cure of the headache, and are sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

If you are fond of a good smoke go to your  
tobacconist and get a box of

**Golofina**

**CIGARS**

SOLD  
IN  
TWO SIZES:--

PERFECTOS  
&  
BOUQUETS

THE  
SMOKE  
OF  
CONNOISSEURS.



STOCKED BY ALL  
LEADING TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## BATTLEFIELD PICTURE

LAND OF FOG SOWN WITH  
RED-HOT GUNS.  
GERMAN ANT-LIKE LEGIONS.

"I wish I could make the people at home see this battle as it really is," writes Mr. Percival Phillips in the *Daily Express*. Looking out over the Flanders plain from the low hills that mark the high tide of the struggle, hills that seem to rock under the thunder of the guns—you have at your feet a scene such as might be painted by an imaginative artist seeking to over-emphasize the impressiveness of war. Instantly such pictures will come to mind, for there in the damp fogs stretching terminally to the south are all the elements of battle as they were visualized before this plague came on the world.

It is a spectacle that fills every on-looker with awe; the grandeur of it touches even the tired brain of the fighting man when he is able to rest above the tumult of the plain, and the thought voiced by a staff officer as he sweeps the smoke-ridden horizon has come unconsciously to the lips of others: "Yes," he said, lowering his glasses, "it looks like Armageddon."

Beyond everything, you are beaten down and humbled by weight of guns. The land is sown with guns—red-hot guns—and they have turned it into a furnace. Look out and imagine that all the world is in the melting-pot. There it is, the battlefield we have dreamed about and tried to picture for a generation, thrown across forty miles of rain-soaked and flaming villages, streaked and blotched with greasy smoke (and yesterday overlaid with the acrid scent of shell), a battle-field as flat as a table, creased by small and shallow streams, with lines of khaki melting into bluish fog and tiny tongues of red darting in every direction.

IN THE PICTURE.  
It is all there, even to the general on his horse besides a tree, moving battalions with curt word and impassive face. It seems strangely familiar to the men who have never seen such a sight before. The "wounded" staggering drunkenly up a country lane in stained bandages, the cross-roads, dressing-station, where a surgeon in shirt-sleeves stands at the head of a file of men like a ticket-taker at a theatre. The flash of bayonets in the mellow sunshine, the rattle of laden limbers, going up and the ambulances crawling back; the dusty ocheries arriving with breathless messengers in a stable yard, where officers stand around a kitchen table, fit naturally into the picture, and you are not surprised.

weaving their way along a rugged high-way unimpeded of the shrapnel in their wake.

It is impossible to follow all the thousand and one incidents of battle that are taking place around you.

The great agony is hidden yonder in the thick fog beyond the guns that overrun the naked countryside. Only the airman dropping down through the bombardment can penetrate the heavy veil and see the German army lunging forward, its tentacles striking at Baillieu and St. Venant, its massive body spreading across the plain to the citadel of Lille. They follow the convulsive movements of the locked front-lines and the fresh waves of grey flowing across the marshes, bunching together at a canal bridge to spread again on the other side, or passing at a ditch for all the world like ants halted on a garden path.

It is the battlefield at night a sight ever to be forgotten. The burning barns or cottages set alight by German shells, the flashes of guns and bursting shell under the clear starlit sky give one a sharp realization of the grimest side of war.

PATHE'S SCENES.  
The exodus of civilians from the battle zone has been marked by pathetic scenes. They have been carried away by the French authorities with all possible regard for their comfort, but no amount of care could ease the suffering caused by the sudden loss of homes and property. Old women rode in carts piled high with furniture, but there were many in these mournful processions who had left everything save what they could carry. Women with babies in their arms trudged through the blinding dust, while with it from hand to foot.

At night every house and wayside examined for miles behind the lines was crowded with these hapless wayfarers, the people of Baillieu left at the German guns, drew near, and the old, white-haired mayor and his clerk with the municipal documents, rode in a wagon to a town some miles away. In a famous, seventeenth century inn he assembled some of his townspeople, and, as there was no room above, they passed the night sitting quietly around tables in the dining-room.

An old woman, totally blind, led by her grand-daughter, was among these refugees. They were very quiet and resigned, all of them, and one did not

hear any expressions of anger or grief at the calamity which had befallen them. Some of the refugees brought nothing but precious family heirlooms, which they were able to carry—in one instance a portrait, and in another a piece of lace handed down from the time of the Spanish occupation that had survived former invasions.

## SIR C. S. ADDIS AS A DIRECTOR OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The following comment on the proposal to appoint Sir Charles Addis, the well-known London manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as a Director of the Bank of England is from the money article in one of the London papers.

If only for the reason that this will be, we believe, the first case of an actual manager of a joint-stock banking institution being elected to a seat on the Board of the Bank of England, the appointment is peculiarly interesting, and one which manifestly indicates a wide view on the part of the Court, and a desire to further increase its strength as regards the number of practical bankers concerned in the deliberations of the central institution of the country. Moreover, as in the case of its appointment of the first Comptroller to the Bank, so in its selection of a new director, an exceedingly wise choice would seem to have been made. Sir Charles Addis commanding the greatest esteem in banking circles. We have remarked on the fact of this being the first occasion when an actual manager of an outside banking institution has been appointed to the Board of the Bank, but there is, of course, a precedent for the appointment of a director of an outside banking concern, in the person of Mr. William Hoare, who, besides being on the Board of the Bank, is the deputy-chairman of the London and Brazilian Bank.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.  
Codes Used: A.L.A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,  
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

[All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.]

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH IN FEET	ENTRANCE BREADTH IN FEET	DEPTH OVER ALL IN FEET	RISE OF TIDE IN FEET	SLIPS IN FEET
A. WLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	120	10	7	16
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	875	120	10	7	16
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	245	80	10	7	16
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	225	80	10	7	16
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	225	80	10	7	16
TALKHOLTHUI					
Joanapottam Dock	145	50	10	7	16
ABERDEEN					
Floes Dock	60	50	10	7	16
Laurent Dock	60	50	10	7	16

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Address: Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING:  
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 78% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.  
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)  
No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 88.2% Ammonium Chloride.  
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ENGLISH SODA ASH 78% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.  
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 17% T.V. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.

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SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS,  
32, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong.









# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

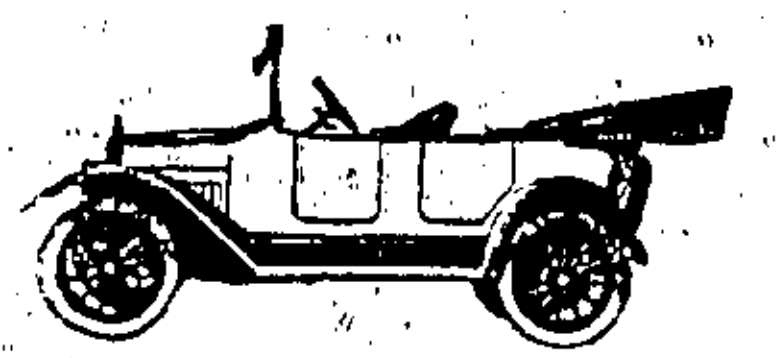
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CHINA MAIL

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OF THE WEEK.

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Correspondents must forward their  
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All matter for publication should be  
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Cable: A.B.C. 5th Edition  
Telephone No. 22.  
The Office: "Main" Hongkong.

icans already in France, with millions  
more to follow—the destruction of a  
more formidable Bastille than the  
people of Paris stormed and  
demolished on July 14, 1789, is  
assured and brought perceptibly  
nearer, with such a Peace as will  
ensure in President Wilson's words  
that "the world shall be made safe  
for democracy," and give wider  
freedom of growth throughout the  
world for the great principles of  
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity on which  
Democracy must be founded.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Manila Observatory last night  
reported "Typhoon in about 113  
degrees Long E. and 19 degrees Lat.  
N. direction unknown.

His Excellency the Governor has  
appointed Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher to act  
as his Private Secretary, in addition to  
his other duties, during the absence on  
leave of Mr. Ponsonby Fane.

A new regulation made by the  
Governor-in-Council, under the Licensing  
Ordinance reads:—Every money changer  
shall exhibit in a conspicuous place on  
the premises where his business as  
money changer is carried on every  
notice regarding the currency of the  
Colony which may have been sent to  
him by the Colonial Treasurer or the  
Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Le Journal de Peking has con-  
tinued a campaign against the  
German doctors, and has threatened  
to publish the names of all the Allies  
resident in Peking making use of  
their services, unless they immedi-  
ately change their medical attend-  
ants.

Mr. John McDowell, a member  
of the Customs Co., Shanghai Volun-  
teer Corps, died on Saturday last  
and was given a military funeral at  
Bubbling Well Cemetery. The de-  
ceased, who was formerly in the  
British Army, joined the Customs  
Service about three years ago.

A Northern contemporary states  
that with the decision of the China  
Mail Steamship Company to estab-  
lish Manila as its terminus in the  
East, offices will be opened there and  
the Kobe office will be closed. Mr.  
J. P. Williams, who has been in the  
office since March, will be in charge  
at Manila.

On the clear that Japan suc-  
ceeds Germany in Shanghai, nego-  
tiations are proceeding to concede  
to Japan the right to build a railway  
from Tsinan to Shanghai. The  
amount is twenty million yen in-  
stead of twenty million marks as  
provided in the original German  
agreement.

An interport tennis match was  
played in Shanghai on Monday,  
the players being Mr. L. Parbury of  
Hankow and Mr. H. Toussaint of  
Shanghai. The match attracted one  
of the largest attendances of specta-  
tors that had ever assembled in  
Shanghai to witness a tennis match.  
A charge for admission was made in  
aid of War Funds. Mr. Parbury  
gained the first two sets, 6-2, 6-3.  
Mr. Toussaint took the third set,  
6-1. The final set was carried to  
the twelfth game, and was won 7-5  
by Parbury.

With reference to a notification  
published in the Gazette of the 5th  
July, 1918, the following additional  
regulations governing the entrance  
of vessels into Manila Bay and their  
departure therefrom are published for  
general information:—Vessels will  
be permitted to leave Manila Bay  
by the North Channel without re-  
striction as to time, but at a speed  
not exceeding five knots. Sub-  
ject to the above, no vessel, except  
certain specified ones, are  
permitted to enter.

### CRAMP COLIC.

No need of suffering from cramps in  
the stomach, or intestinal pains,  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-  
arrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the  
most severe cases. Get it today, there  
will be no time to send for it after the  
attack comes on. For sale by all  
Chemists and Storekeepers.

## THE SUPREME COURT.

### A BUILDING CONTRACTORS' DISPUTE.

Judgment was delivered in Cham-  
bers this morning, by Sir William  
Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, in  
the case in which one Chak Ho Ting,  
a building owner, asked for a deci-  
sion of the Court as to whether a  
claim brought against him should not  
be decided by arbitration of the  
architect concerned.

In the original action, Ho To  
Sung, trading as Ho Kin Tuk, a  
building contractor, claimed from  
Chak Ho Ting, building owner, on a  
contract dated December 1, 1916,  
the sum of \$50,702 being balance  
due for work done and materials  
supplied. Plaintiff also claimed  
costs. The plaintiff undertook  
by contract to level ground and  
erect fourteen houses, for the  
defendant. The plaintiff pro-  
ceeded to carry out the work and  
supplied material in connection  
therewith, until February 13, 1918,  
when the defendant put an end to  
the contract, in writing, thereby  
preventing the plaintiff from carry-  
ing out the said contract and build-  
ing the said houses.

The defendant asked for a stay of  
the proceedings pending the decision  
of the Court as to whether the mat-  
ter should or should not be decided  
by arbitration by the architect.

His Lordship gave decision this  
morning, as follows:—  
His Lordship said that this was a  
summons by the defendant for a stay  
of proceedings pending a reference  
to arbitration as provided by the  
contract on which the action was  
brought. This class of contract was  
peculiar by the person designated as  
the arbitrator being an agent of one  
of the parties. Two things were  
clear, one, that the Court had full  
discretion in the matter and, second,  
that the onus was on the plaintiff to  
show that the dispute ought not to  
be referred to arbitration. That was  
obviously the case, as the plaintiff  
is seeking to disturb the domestic  
peace which he was a party to set-  
ting up. The point in dispute, it  
appeared, from the affidavits of both  
sides, were the proper laying of  
foundations and other neglect. The  
plaintiff alleges that he did this work  
in accordance with the plans and  
directions of the architect. The  
defendant replied that certain altera-  
tions in the work were rendered  
necessary solely through neglect by  
plaintiff to comply with the Public  
Health and Buildings Ordinance.

The plaintiff alleges that the building  
work was frequently inspected by the  
architect. Other neglect was also  
alleged in connection with the work.

His Lordship, after quoting three  
cases decided in England, said that  
he considered those cases could be  
taken as authorities in favour of re-  
fusing a stay of the present action.  
He was satisfied that in this case the  
architect could not impartially deal  
with the dispute. The defendant is  
dismissed. The defendant is, how-  
ever, justified in asking for the de-  
cision of the Court on the point, and  
costs will be the costs in the cause.

## THE MILITARY SITUATION IN HAINAN.

### TROOPS IN REVOLT.

Our Hainan correspondent writes:  
Since my last report of the con-  
ditions in Hainan there have been  
further developments. After the  
Thirty-seventh Regiment troops at  
Kachek had revolted from General  
Lung, the Thirty-sixth Regiment in  
the interior from the west coast also  
revolted, and General Lung's sol-  
diers who had been sent to the East  
were in part withdrawn to attack  
them.

We also hear that the revolting  
troops have received reinforcements  
from Pakhoi and that other Canton-  
ese troops to the number of 4,000  
are expected. One of their officers  
is reported as saying that this time  
it is to be a fight to the finish with  
General Lung's forces.  
We are now having very hot  
weather tempered by afternoon show-  
ers. To have military anxiety as  
well is not enjoyable.

## THE GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

### MONDAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—The Hongkong University.  
Medically fit:—  
F. A. Redmond.  
K. Brunsay.  
H. G. Earle.  
H. Digby.  
G. E. Marley.  
J. D. Wright.

The following men of military age  
from the University have been rejected  
as unfit for service:—I. Day, W. Brown,  
W. P. C. Trafford, C. A. Middleton,  
Smith, W. J. Gint, A. G. Warren,  
J. W. Faulkner.  
(on leave F. M. H. Holman)

3.45 p.m.—Messrs. J. T. Shaw & Co.  
Medically fit:—  
L. S. Rapley.

The following men from this firm  
have been rejected as unfit for service:—  
J. A. Pearson.

4.00 p.m.—Messrs. Sheehan, Tong & Co.  
Medically fit:—  
R. D. Wilks.  
J. H. Donithorne.

The following men from this firm  
have been rejected as unfit for service:—  
F. J. Statton, W. W. Fleming,  
T. Leeman, A. H. West, F. W. G. Clark,  
H. L. Stainfield.

4.15 p.m.—The Central Agency, Ltd.  
Medically fit:—  
J. Rodger.

The following men from this firm  
have been rejected as unfit for service:—  
J. S. Nicholson, C. Wallace,  
C. McInnes.

4.30 p.m.—Messrs. Moller & Co.  
Medically fit:—  
S. T. Williamson.  
H. W. Lucas.

The following men from this firm  
have been rejected as unfit for service:—  
F. Hobbs.

## "ENROLLED."

### THE FIRST LIST.

The following notice is published  
in the Gazette to-day over the  
signature of the Colonial Secretary:  
"The following persons shall, as  
from the date of publication of this  
List, be deemed to have been en-  
rolled in, and to belong to, the  
General Military Service Force of  
Hongkong:—  
George Frederick Turner.  
Allister MacDonald.  
Alan Colville Johnson.  
George Edward Goldborough.  
Vivian Findlay Smith.  
Thomas Henry Mathewman.  
Dated the 12th day of July, 1918."

## THE MAGISTRACY.

### NOT A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.

An elderly Chinese was charged  
before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning  
with being in unlawful possession of  
a dagger.

A hukong said the dagger was  
found concealed in defendant's lug-  
gage as he was boarding the Hoi  
Ming.

Defendant admitted the owner-  
ship of the dagger and said he had  
it long ago while in America.

Inspector Browne said the defend-  
ant arrived in the Colony only  
recently, from America. He had no  
reason to believe the man was a  
dangerous character.

## NO LICENSE FOR REVOLVER.

Another Chinese also recently  
arrived from Canada, was charged  
with being in unlawful possession of  
a revolver.

A hukong said the revolver had  
been pulled to pieces and concealed  
in a tea-caddy.

Defendant said he bought the  
revolver in Canada where he had  
been working for over 10 years. He  
intended taking it with him to the  
country.

## ASSAULTED WITH A BRICK.

A coolie pleaded not guilty when  
charged with assaulting another  
coolie before Mr. J. B. Wood this  
morning.

It was stated that the defendant  
knocked the complainant down and  
then hit him with a brick.  
His Worship sentenced the defend-  
ant to seven days' hard labour.

## THE LATE SIR ROBERT BREDON.

### WHY YOU SHOULD INVEST IN WAR LOAN NOW.

The late Sir Robert Bredon, who  
died at Peking on July 3rd after a  
long and vexatious illness, was 72 years  
of age. He was born in Portland,  
Ireland and was educated at the Royal  
School, Dungannon, and at Trinity  
College, Dublin. For a time he  
practised medicine in Ireland, and in  
1867, after passing the army medical  
examinations, was appointed to the 97th  
Regiment. He retired from the army  
service in 1873, coming then to China  
to join the Chinese Maritime Customs  
service in a medical capacity. His  
brother-in-law, Sir Robert Hart, was then  
Inspector General of Customs. Sir Robert  
Bredon advanced rapidly in the service  
and as a Commissioner he served in Han-  
kow, Canton, Ningpo, Chefoo and Shang-  
hai. In 1898 he was appointed Deputy  
Inspector General, and in 1908, on the  
departure of Sir Robert Hart, was  
appointed Acting Inspector General, a  
post he held until his retirement in  
1909, when Sir Francis Aglen assumed  
the post. Since his retirement, Sir  
Robert has continued to live in Peking.  
Sir Robert leaves a widow and one  
daughter, Mrs. C. H. Lauru, wife of Mr.  
C. H. Lauru of the Salt Gabelle.

Sir Robert was decorated by many  
countries. He received the Civil Rank  
of the third class of China, 1873;  
Officer of the Legion of Honour, of  
France, 1878; Double Dragon, 3rd  
Division, 1st class, of China; Knight  
Commander of the second class of the  
Order of St. Olaf of Norway, 1894;  
Double Dragon, 3rd Division, China, 1909;  
C.M.G. Great Britain, 1903; Order of  
the Sacred Treasure, 2nd class, of Japan;  
Double Dragon, 2nd class, 2nd Division,  
China, 1904; Order of the Crown, 2nd  
class with Star, of Prussia, 1904;  
Knight Commander of 1st class of  
Order of St. Olaf of Norway, 1908;  
Brevet Title of Pu Cheng, Son of China,  
1908; War Medal and Clasp Defense  
of Legation, 1902; F.R.C.S., London,  
1885.

## THE FUNERAL.

"Putnam Waile" contributes to the  
Shanghai Gazette the following account  
of the funeral:—

The funeral of the late Sir Robert  
Bredon took place at quarter past six  
on the evening of the 4th inst. at the  
British Cemetery outside the Hai-Pien  
Men. Owing to the inaccessibility of  
this burial-ground, which is four miles  
from the Legation Quarter with an  
almost impassable road outside the City  
gates, the attendance was limited to  
men friends of the deceased of whom  
nearly a hundred attended to pay  
their last respects. The difficulties  
of transportation necessitated a British  
field-service tonga being used to convey  
the coffin, over which was draped a  
Union Jack. Mr. Bailey, Alston,  
Councillor of the British Legation, had  
charge of the general arrangements, and  
Sergeant Pearson acted as personal  
escort to the cortege.

Sir John Jordan, who acted as chief  
mourner, supported Madame Lauru,  
Sir Robert's daughter, who was  
accompanied by Miss Carl, a relative of  
the deceased. There were also present  
the Representatives of a large number  
of the Powers, among whom we noticed  
the Spanish Minister, the Dutch  
Minister, the Russian Minister, the  
Belgian Minister, members of the  
French, American and other Legations.  
Sir Francis Aglen and practically the  
entire Customs Establishment in Peking  
attended, as did also some representatives  
of the Shui Wu Chu, Bishop Morris,  
head of the Anglican Mission, read the  
Funeral Service and the following eight  
gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Don  
Luis Pastor, Sir Francis Aglen, Dr.  
Tenney, Mr. Maze (Commissioner of  
Customs, Tientsin, a relative), Mr.  
Dowry, Mr. Mayers, Mr. Frodham and  
Mr. Lenox-Simpson. A great number  
of wreaths and floral tributes, filling a  
large carriage, accompanied the cortege,  
some from distant friends in Shanghai  
and elsewhere who had barely time to  
become cognisant of the death.

A touching tribute was from the Chairman  
and Stewards of the Shanghai Race  
Club, of which institution Sir Robert  
in years past had been a prominent  
spirit.

A heavy storm was brooding over the  
landscape when Bishop Morris com-  
menced reading the impressive service for  
the dead, and the rain had commenced  
to come down as the coffin was lowered  
to its last resting place. Fortunately,  
the storm did not really burst into the  
ceremony was over. The dark, heavy  
clouds seemed to reflect the genuine  
sorrow which all present experienced.

Old men and young feeling deeply and  
sincerely the passing of a valued and  
loved figure. Sir Robert, however, lies  
in a country-side that he knows well.  
Nearly half-a-century has passed since  
he first rode through the race-course  
gateway as a very young man in the  
early seventies, and if now he has been  
gathered to the great majority at the  
end of a long and trying illness which  
he bore most manfully it is only meet  
that a friendly soil where many of the best  
years of his life were spent.

## DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your  
family with a bottle of Chamber-  
lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy at this season of the year, you  
are neglecting them, as bowel complaint  
is sure to be prevalent, and it is too  
dangerous a malady to be trifled with.  
This is especially true if there are  
children in the family. A dose or two  
of this remedy will place the trouble  
within control and perhaps save a life.  
For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## HOW DOLLARS MAY BE MADE.

### WHY YOU SHOULD INVEST IN WAR LOAN NOW.

The Hongkong and South China War  
Savings Association, are issuing the  
following circular:—  
Although one may be full of patriotism  
and desire to assist in every way  
possible the prosecution of the War, it  
is only human to look for some personal  
advantage before making an investment.  
Have you ever considered how ad-  
vantageous the present time is to buy  
War Loan?

The table set out below will show the  
possibilities of actually making dollars,  
at the same time earning a good rate of  
interest, saving money that you might  
otherwise spend and assisting to win  
the War.

An investment of one hundred dollars  
(Hongkong currency) at exchange of  
\$3 to the dollar and to-morrow the  
dollar fell to:  
\$2 your \$100 would be worth \$102.63  
3/1 " " " " " 105.40  
3/2 " " " " " 108.33  
3/3 " " " " " 111.42  
3/4 " " " " " 114.70  
3/5 " " " " " 118.18  
3/6 " " " " " 121.87  
3/7 " " " " " 125.80  
3/8 " " " " " 130.00  
3/9 " " " " " 134.48  
3/10 " " " " " 139.28  
3/11 " " " " " 144.44  
3/12 " " " " " 150.00  
3/13 " " " " " 156.00

One thousand dollars invested will  
yield in each case ten times the above  
figures.

## A BANDMANN ACTION.

At the Calcutta High Court on  
June 4 before Justice Choudhuri, the  
suit instituted by Maurice E. Bandman  
against Miss Tommy Sturdee, a  
theatrical artist, to restrain her from  
leaving Bandman's Company and taking  
up service elsewhere (a Calcutta paper  
states that the young lady had joined a  
mercantile firm in that city) during the  
pendency of her agreement, came to an  
abrupt termination. During the hearing  
of the case the defendant filed two  
medical certificates proving her bad  
state of health and recommending her  
to a sanatorium at once. On behalf  
of Mr. Bandman, it was stated that plaintiff  
was satisfied that it would not be right  
that defendant should go on acting.

Plaintiff offered to pay her expenses for  
going and staying at a sanatorium in  
India during the period of the contract  
or if she liked to pay her passage back  
to England and pay her costs of the  
suit. The defendant urged that the  
suit should be dismissed with costs  
which was done.

## THE GERMAN CLUB AT KOBE.

We reported some time ago the sale  
of the Club Concordia, Kobe, to Mr.  
Kuhara Fusanosuke, the well known  
Copper King of Japan (not to speak of  
his various other sources of wealth).  
Official sanction of this sale has now  
been given. It is stated that the Club  
has in its library a valuable collection of  
technical works on all sorts of subjects,  
and that as these books are now almost  
unobtainable there are plenty of would-  
be purchasers willing to put up a good  
price. The members of the Club,  
however, do not wish to sell, but intend  
to transfer the library, together with a  
portrait of the Kaiser, to Messrs.  
Oestmann's premises as soon as official  
permission is granted to do so.—Japan  
Chronicle.

The following further addition  
has been made to the Public Traffic  
Regulations for the Port of Hongkong  
published in the Gazette of 3rd August,  
1914:—At the end of section (c) of Part  
I insert the following:—(vii) When a  
South-Westerly gale is blowing and the  
Chief Examining Officer finds that it is  
impossible to board ships using the  
Western Entrance in the proper Ex-  
amination Anchorage, vessels are to be  
examined under the lee of Green Island.

A grant of \$50,000 it is an-  
nounced has been made by the  
Rockefeller Foundation to the  
trustees of the Fukien Christian  
College, half being towards the cost  
of a science building and half for  
its equipment, upon condition that  
the trustees contribute before Decem-  
ber 31, 1918, \$15,000 additional to-  
wards the construction of the science  
building, \$80,000 for residence, and  
\$8,000 towards the equipment of the  
science building. As regards main-  
tenance, there was granted \$10,000  
per year for five years towards the

salaries of six instructors, upon con-  
dition that the trustees contribute  
\$5,000 per year for the same pur-  
pose; \$2,700 per annum for five  
years was granted for salaries of  
Chinese instructors; and \$10,000 per  
annum for general maintenance, ex-  
penses of the science department.



# TELEGRAMS.

## U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY.

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

[THROUGH RUTHER'S AGENCY.]

New York, July 4.

Speaking at Washington's Tomb at Mount Vernon, today, President Wilson said:

"Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and Fellow Citizens:

"I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. This place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when General Washington was here and held his conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw with modern eyes that turned away from the past, which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure.

"It is for this reason that we cannot feel even in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb that this is a place of death. It was the place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind, was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes that world that lies about us and should conceive a new purpose that must set men free.

"It is significant—significant of the own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the burning at Lummele, spoke and acted not for a class but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not a single people only but for all mankind. They were thinking not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little groups of landowners, merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south thereof, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them.

"They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a nation in which no man of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men and we take our cue from them, do we not? We intend what they intended.

A SETTLEMENT ONCE FOR ALL.

"We here, in America, believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this: that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation who shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw today. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look upon our task that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment, and this is an appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in our action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

"This then is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy.

"On the one hand stand the people of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged but many others also who suffer under mastery but cannot act, peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia are still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless.

"Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stands isolated and friendless, a group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own by means of which none can profit but themselves and whose people are fuel in their hands, governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own.

THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE.

"The past and present are in deadly grapple, and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them. There can be no compromise; no half-way decision would be tolerable, no half-way decision is conceivable.

"These are the ends for which the Associated Peoples of the World are fighting and which must be conceded to them before there can be peace.

"Firstly, the destruction of every arbitrary power, anywhere, that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"Second, the settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or

political relationship upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"Thirdly the consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honour and respect for the common laws of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of mutual respect for right.

"Fourth, the establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of the Free Nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence: What we seek is the region of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish for their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire with their longing for peace and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as the people of the United States, and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself. The blinded rulers of Russia have aroused forces they knew little of; forces which once roused can never be crushed to earth again, for they have at their head the inspiration and purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph."

## THE OLD CONDITIONS OF CLASS DIFFERENCE.

The patient Mr. Jones is going to the doctor. Today the talk is all of servant troubles, and it does not seem to be the shortage of domestic steadily grows. In 1911 we numbered 1,397,783 women servants; in 1912 they had risen to 1,454,389. But meanwhile our population has increased more swiftly, so that five new mistresses had arisen for every new maid. Today the condition is worse, because the war has drawn to national labour scores of thousands of domestics; high wages and patriotic impulse are not the sole cause of this. I suspect that there is rather a revolt against the status of domestic, that the drift of the girls is towards freedom, away from living in and perpetual subordination, towards the precarious liberty that is gained in factory and shop. Peace, and the liberation of millions of workers may alleviate the trouble, but nothing can end it except a complete alteration of the domestic status.

And now have under public discussion a scheme put forward by the Women's Industrial Council, to revolutionize completely the old conditions. They propose that servants shall be paid by the day or hour, like factory workers, and that they shall live "out," in hostels or wherever they choose; that they shall own no master; save the centre that sends them out; that their status shall be raised by the wearing of uniform (as has been done for nurses), and by the substitution of the title "home order" for "servant." The centre would train them, pay them, control them, exactly as the builder treats the carpenter whom he sends to the manager of the house. Briefly the relation between mistress and maid would give place to that of employer and employee.

A QUESTION OF TERMS.

It is no use erasing the scheme; it is better to discuss it before conditions grow still more difficult. We have to recognize that the main factor is that of cost. To-day the cost of a servant's work is roughly this:—Wage (average, all grades), £30; food, £40; washing and extras £25; value of lodging, say £20; making an annual total of £244. Under the proposed scheme, the eight-hour servant (8 a.m. to 3 p.m., or 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.) would probably be given two meals, equal to £20 per annum. The balance of £244 less £200, would have to be paid her. But this would leave her £44 a year almost clear, which no other worker attains; thus it is a maximum price. In practice (think the charge would work out nearer £20 for half-feeding, £20 for hostels, £20 for extras, say £40 for clothing and details, £240 for the rest of the year. That is the bare cost of living, including half the cost of food, and in practice the wage would be fixed by the demand between the maximum, £240, and the minimum, £140.

Accepting £20 a week and half food, this means that a household employing one servant (cost £24) would have to employ two in relays (cost £144). Roughly it means £240 a year more per servant than a household can pay.

HOUSEHOLD "COMPLAINTS."

It is a heavy increase, and I do not know whether the average household of middle fortune will bear a new load of £120 a year for two servants, but I am assured that many will, if only to escape from the present discontents. That it is a colossal price is evident; it is akin to that of the service flats which every day grow in popularity; the idea is not fit for a philanthropic group, but it seems designed for the intelligent capitalist. For soon we may come to the time when servants may be too scarce to obtain servants on the old terms, while a company can as easily enlist "orderlies" as a laundry finds laundresses.

To judge this idea freely we must allow old prejudices to be ready to cast in our "orderly" as we used for a messenger boy, and to pay the proper fee that we pay the district messenger. It means a speeding up of the change which is coming over our social system; it means hastening the break up of our private houses into maisonnettes, the growth of flats; the spread of the common dining-room, common kitchen, and common day-nursery (as in service flats).

This may displease, but it is the new order, and nothing can arrest its slow and swift advance, nothing can restore entirely the old conditions of class difference and the old irresponsible rule, the domination of a few for twenty-four hours a day. We must change; let us think of it without revolt.

## THE BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 11.

The Times Correspondent at Buenos Aires says that strikers at Villa Constitución attacked and wounded the British Vice-Consul and took him forcibly to the strikers' headquarters, where he was mistreated.

The British Minister has protested.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 11.

The Silver Market is steady.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY.

Bishop Weldon writes:—Some years ago, when I was travelling through Japan, I was invited by a high educational authority in Tokyo to deliver a lecture upon the English Public Schools. I could see that he was deeply interested in that finished product, as he conceived it, of the Public Schools, an English gentleman. I said to him in conversation that I thought the Public Schools were, upon the whole, more successful in forming the characters than in training the intellects of their pupils. He looked me in the face, and quietly replied, "I think we can be sure of the intellect, perhaps you will be so good as to lecture on the character." If my estimate of the Public Schools in relation to character was justified some years ago, it has received ample and more than ample justification in the great war. Nothing has been finer or grander in British history than the spirit of those young Englishmen, all or nearly all, Public School men, who have flung away the prospect of wealth, ease, pleasure, and distinction at home, and have laid down their lives over all the "far-flung battle line" for the nation and the Empire.

## PRECIOUS METAL.

The expression "precious metal" has been commonly used to imply a reference to either gold or silver, remark Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their weekly circular. To-day the range is wider, for several other metals have acquired commercial value far exceeding those of gold and silver. It is reported, for instance, that the United States Government has just commandeered the stocks of platinum, palladium and iridium in that country, and has fixed the respective prices at the dollar equivalents of £21, £27 and £35 per troy ounce. On these bases the price for platinum is twenty-fold; for palladium ten-fold, and for iridium thirty-fold that which "once" obtained. These high quotations, however, seem insignificant beside that for radium, which at £18 per milligramme, works out at £200,000 per troy ounce.

## BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what is name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

# SERVANT SOLUTION.

## THE OLD CONDITIONS OF CLASS DIFFERENCE.

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## NOTES SECURED BY JAPAN.

A WILD RUMOUR.

PEKING, July 7.

The "Peking Leader" is reliably informed that the Government is about to put on the market ¥800,000,000 worth of notes. A loan has been contracted with the Bank of China for this amount which will be kept by the bank as a reserve for the Chinese Government. The notes will be distributed through the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, each yen being worth \$50 cents.

By this scheme the Central Government hopes to redeem the notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications at the current rate of exchange.

The regulations governing the issue of this new currency consist of barely half-dozen articles, which will soon be promulgated.

Commenting on the scheme the "Peking Leader" asks what is its real meaning and purpose. Obviously the new currency is intended to redeem the depreciated Government bank notes. If it is anticipated that such a move will improve the value of the notes the scheme is bound to fail, for the new issue will only enhance public confidence and further depreciate the value of the depreciated notes. "Each note is said to be worth \$50 dollar cents. Can China repay the loan at the same rate or must she refund the actual current or normal value?"—Reuter.

## ORANGE PEEL.

The Colonel stopped and glared around. Then, pointing sternly to the ground, "What does this mean?" demanded he. "A piece of orange peel I see."

The Major called the Captain then, and said, "By Gad, I've found again. I really can't think what you mean. By letting all this filth be seen."

The Captain frowned, but took the snub. And, calling up the Junior Sub, observed, "Look here at all this mess. It's fit for pigs, sir, nothing less."

The Junior Sub blushed crimson red. Then, to the Sergeant, Major said, "I'm quite fed up—an' all that rot. I mean to say—a pigsty—what!"

The Sergeant Major, filled with rage, attacked the Sergeant at this stage. "Brave, and shander—stinks me pink!"

You'll win the war! Yes, I don't think!"

The Sergeant, starting in to cuff, approached the Orderly Corporal thus: "You long, lumpy, 'old crowd' here! Who chucked this blankety fruit about?"

The Orderly Corporal turned his eye on Private Atkins passing by. "Look 'ere, you blob nosed, pinkeyed swab!"

Just shift this teston! 'Robbish' cap."

And Thomas Atkins snuffed a smile, and set to work in soldierly style. "They talk a ruddy lot," quoth he, "But who does all the work?—Why, me!"

J. M. HAYES M.C. (in 25th Div. Mag.)

# TRADE OPENING IN DUTCH BORNEO.

H.M. Consul-General at Batavia sends to the Board of Trade some details of a possible market in Dutch Borneo. He says there being no stone workers in South Borneo, all buildings are made of wood. Carpenters are, therefore, plentiful and their handicraft is one of the few that the Malay man will take to. They are not very skilful, but are always "saving wood" and using up tools. Good tools do not last long with them, because of their methods of grinding and sharpening operations, which are frequently necessary owing to the fact that they work upon hard woods. These carpenters, however, can appreciate tools which will not lose edge too easily. They are duly impressed with the fact that tools made in Sheffield are superior in the necessary qualities, but these tools are rare, not being sold in the shops. They have to be content with the tools made in Remscheid bearing the trade mark of a human eye with an abnormally long nose. Tools used by the Malays are axes, chisels, planes, saws, squares and dividers.

Adhes offered from Europe are not appreciated in Borneo, the natives preferring the products of native iron-workers, bearing an individual industry. It is suggested that it would not be well to interfere with it. There are a few chisels in use bearing the Sheffield mark, but the great proportion of chisels come from Solingen and Remscheid. Of the two the Solingen tools are the better, but are still of unsatisfactory quality, and if Sheffield tools were obtainable they would have the preference. The saw is an all-important tool, and the Malay worker generally proceeds to remove all the teeth from an European saw when he purchases it, and to cut teeth which he considers better. As a matter of fact, he invariably spoils the tool, and it is very rare, indeed, that a native can make a straight cut of 8 inches in length. However, saws are a necessity. Hand-saws of good quality are supplied from the United States, but in Dutch Borneo there is also a strong demand for iron blades (about 12 inches long) and iron loops riveted to each end for fixing in a frame like a bow saw. The saws obtainable are all had, and the people spend more time filing them than in using them. Spel for the blacksmiths is being demanded, especially bars 2 in. by 1 in. are in greatest demand. Brads and sheets are also required in limited quantity; the former everywhere, and the latter principally at Negara, where there are many small houses, and also cast small articles. For casting they do not utilise ladles, but collect old articles of sheet brass and melt them.

## MESSAGE FROM BOTTOM OF SEA.

THRILLING STORY OF MISHAP TO SUBMARINE.

The rescue of the crew of a submarine from the bottom of the sea is the subject of a thrilling tale told in the London Gazette by the announcement of the posthumous award of the Albert Medal in gold to Commander Francis H. H. Goodhart, D.S.O., R.N.

On July 10, 1911, the submarine became fast on the bottom in 38 feet of water, parts of the vessel becoming flooded. After several hours the only prospect of saving those remaining on board appeared to be for someone to escape from the submarine in order to concert measures with the rescuers, who were by this time present on the surface.

Commander Goodhart, after consultation with the commanding officer, volunteered to make the attempt. After placing in his belt a tin cylinder with instructions for the rescuers, he went into the conning tower with the commanding officer. The conning tower was flooded up to their waists, and the high-pressure air was turned on, the doors of the conning tower were knocked off and the conning tower lid was soon wide open.

Commander Goodhart then stood up in the dome, took a deep breath, and made his escape, but, unfortunately, was blown by the pressure of air against part of the superstructure, and was killed by the force of the blow.

The commanding officer whose intention had been to remain inside the submarine, was involuntarily forced to the surface by the air pressure, and it was thus rendered possible for the plans for rescuing those still inside the submarine to be carried out.

Commander Goodhart displayed extreme and heroic daring in attempting to escape from the submarine in order to save the lives of those remaining on board, and thoroughly realised the enormity of his act. His last remark to the commanding officer was "If I don't get up, the tin cylinder will."

## PROTEST TAX ON LABOURERS WHO WOULD GO TO FRANCE.

The French Press in China is vigorously protesting against the new regulations concerning the export of Chinese labour issued recently by the Chinese Government. They point out that, though the emigration is of advantage to China, the new regulations seem to aim at a restriction and that certain circles are doing their utmost to put obstacles in the way.

The restrictions include taxes on emigrants amounting to \$7.60 each before being allowed to leave for France, \$2 for return to pay, \$0.50 for photos, \$2 for stamp tax, \$3 for the bureau of the Tsyuin. As not many emigrants can afford such a sum the offers of labourers have already appreciably slackened.

## CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

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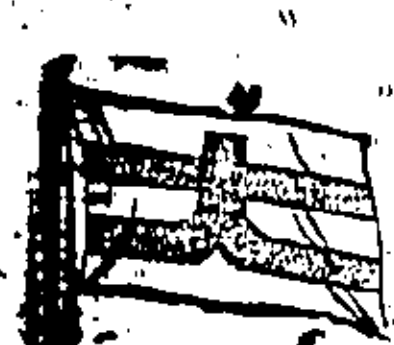
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"SOSHU MARU"—Thursday, 18th July at 9 a.m.

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Sails on or about

For Sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHUNHUA	July 15, at Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	SUNGLANG	July 16, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLANG	July 18, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLANG	July 19, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNGLANG	July 23, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 33.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	WEDNESDAY, July 17, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	THURSDAY, July 18, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, July 19, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	DOONGSANG	FRIDAY, July 20, at 3 p.m.

CALOUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Vivian" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI  
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

"DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.  
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND  
CASHED.BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing  
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will  
be forwarded free on application.Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,  
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.  
VETARZO BLOOD  
MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor has its marvellous properties ever been equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter how deeply it is imbedded into the system than it penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form, and with restoring all bloodless, pale, and anemic, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discharges, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of such chronic, stasis, lameness, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, and bed sores, and it is also a powerful remedy for all forms of skin disease, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing rheumatism, and hiccups, straining, spasmodic cough, and when the precursor of consumption.

VETARZO BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. For full particulars for further particulars, send stamped, addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 210 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSWELL GATE, LONDON. Unstamped envelopes may be sent to the same address, but extra postage will be charged. Do not fail to send VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" or Government Stamp. VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY DOCTORS, CASH CHEMISTS.

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY - 3/2 1/2 2/6 4/6

**KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING & INJURY TO THE KNIVES

**JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED**

BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, "WATERLOO BUILDING" LONDON

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SUNDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 19th July at 1 p.m.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Baks Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
General Managers.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"

(14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA"

(10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

August 7th.

"CHINA"

August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS  
PASSENGER SERVICE.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.  
Tel. 1934.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th August.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	28th August.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th September.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, OREZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	15,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	—

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,  
KING'S BUILDING.  
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED  
MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.  
Or to HESS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent  
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Buzardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chipped or damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at 2 p.m., and THURSDAY, 18th July, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the date of arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th July, 1916, will be subject to removal.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, July 11, 1915. 591

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "SADO MARU" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Honkoku &amp; Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 a.m. To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 18th July, 1916, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.  
Hongkong, July 11, 1915. 590

## MARTIN'S

## APOL-STEEL

## PILLS

## A French Remedy for all Rheumatism.

## Thousands of Letters have been sent to Martin's Pills for the Rheumatism.

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